

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 5067. 壓七十六零千五第 日四十二月二十一午西癸未

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY, 1874.

二月十日二英 港香

PRICE \$21 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Feb. 9. A.Y.A. French s.s., 1,000, Fleuriois. Shanghai 6th Feb., General MESSA-
GERS MASTERS.
Feb. 9. BALM. German bark, 400, C. An-
dreas, Whampoa 6th February. General ANHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Feb. 9. PEK-CHAO (40), Chinese gun-boat, 600, Palmer, from Canton.

Departures.

Feb. 9. TUCK-SING, for Chefoo.
Feb. 9. YUNG-CHING, etc., for Swatow, &c.
Feb. 9. CANTON, for Saigon.

Clearances.

At the HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE,
FEBRUARY 9TH.
Linen Castle, for Wampoa.
Moss Baully, for Taiwan.
Ocean, for Manila.
Catty Bark, for Ulongkot.

Passengers.

Per A.Y.A., from Shanghai.
Per Hongkong-Macau Mail, Messrs. G. E. Smith, J. D. Hitch, C. A. L. Dusse, Hatch J. Weller, Gossner & Solignani and 23 Chinese. For Saigon—Miss Caroline Burrell, Per Son Said—Mr. A. Albert, For Murembo—Mr. and Mrs. Rehl, Madame Derngrug, Messrs. Ostolopoff, B. Webb, Routhschild, Potter and A. Sharp.

Reports.

None.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Arrived to Date)
Vessel's Name. Date.
Civilian... Hamburg... Sept. 5
Inchburgh... Cardiff... Sept. 5
Peter... Cardiff... Sept. 5
Hydra... Cardiff... Sept. 5
Elys... Cardiff... Oct. 5
Queen... Cardiff... Oct. 5
Rachsen... Cardiff... Oct. 5
Lemson... Cardiff... Oct. 5
Prinzessin Queen... Cardiff... Oct. 5
Pavia... Hamburg... Nov. 1
Sedan... Hamburg... Nov. 1
Fidelia... Bergen... Nov. 5
Derwent... London... Nov. 18
Antipodes... Cardiff... Nov. 19
Batavia... Hamburg... Dec. 2
Johanna... Cardiff... Dec. 3
Kato Ourno... London... Dec. 5
Switzerland... London... Dec. 5
Glencairn (s)... London... Dec. 25

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

THE HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY will commence business at the HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS, CORNER OF WYNDHAM AND WELLINGTON STREETS.

(Nearly opposite the German Club.) Shortly after the arrival of the S. S. Glencairn.

The Services of Mr. HENRY EVERITT (of Honorable Mention at the Dublin Exhibition) have been secured, and specimens of his work will be offered for public inspection as soon after his arrival as possible.

109 Hongkong, 17th January, 1874.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE \$1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, Objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Fanti and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese language, in two parts.

The Daily Press Office.

11 KREUPT'S CAST-STEEL WORKS, ESEN (GERMANY), SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

F. PEIL, 1871 Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany), THE INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified, that in accordance with the 38th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the 8th of October, 1864, the Premium on the shares of £100 per share is payable on the 31st December, next, at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls paid after that day.

By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary,
1009 Hongkong, 10th December, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADES INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTORS of business to the above Company are requested to furnish the Underwritten, or before the 15th proximo, with a memo. of premium contributed during the year ended 31st October last, in order that the percentage on the two-thirds (2/3rds) of the profits for the end year set-aside for them, may be arrived at. After the above, the account will be adjusted in conformity with the books of the Company, and no alteration made.

AGUSTINE HEARD & Co., General Agents.

234 139 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1874.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

On and after SATURDAY, the 1st November, a Brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33 1/3%), will be allowed, on all insurances granted by this Association.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

1800 Hongkong, 30th October, 1873.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CO.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
ON HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,
A.D. 1750.

THE Underwritten having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against Fire, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.

189 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Underwritten having been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Ningpo, and are prepared to grant Insurances at the current rates.

FILE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 30% allowed.

LIVE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £50,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., 1893 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

Banks.

COMPAGNIE D'ESCOMpte DE PARIS,
INCORPORATED by National Decree of
17th and 18th March, 1863, and by Imperial
Decree of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December,
1863.

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CON-
VENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1863.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$10,000,000.
RESERVE FUND, \$1,000,000.
LIQUIDATION FUND, \$800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY—144, Leadenhall Street,
E.C.

AGENCIES—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles,
Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Cal-
cutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Tsingtao, Saint
Doming (le de la Réunion), and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Interest Allowed.

On current deposit accounts at the rate of
2 1/2% per annum on the monthly minimum bal-
ances; 2 1/2% subject to 15 days notice of with-
drawal; and 3 1/2% subject to one month's notice
of withdrawal.

For 3 months 3 1/2% per annum.

6 " 4 1/2 " " "

12 " 5 " " "

A. PHILIPPE,
Acting Manager.

Office in Hongkong—Bank Buildings,
Queen's Road.

376 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1873.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIA BANK
(LIMITED).

London Office—3, Angel Court,
J. W. SELIGMAN & Co., 21,
Broad Street.

ATMOSPHERIC
CAPITAL STOCK, \$6,000,000.

WILL receive Deposits, open Accounts,
make Collections, buy and sell Exchange
and Bullock loan Money, and issue Letters of
Credit available throughout the world.

R. G. SPEATH,

1873 IGN. STEINHART, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$1,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, \$1,000,000 of Dollars.

Chairman—S. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

Ad. M. & Co., 21, Queen's Road, E.C.

J. F. COLES, Esq.,
Hon. E. Howett,
A. F. Hoard, Esq.,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong—E. Greig, Esq.,
Manager.

Shanghai—E. Cameron, Esq.,
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit accounts at the rate of
one per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits—

For months 1 per cent. per annum

8 " 1 1/2 " " "

12 " 2 " " "

LOCAL EXCHANGES DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and
every description of Banking and Exchange
business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief
commercial places in America, India, Australia,
China, &c., &c.

JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager.

Office of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1874.

TO LET.

GRANITE GODOWN, fronting on the
Praya, at Wanchi. Apply to

S. E. BURROWS & SONS,
116 Hongkong, 19th January, 1874.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 1 at Mosque Terrace,
The GODOWN No. 1 at Rice Mills, West
Point. Apply to

G. VON OVERBECK,
8, Pedder's Hill,
116 Hongkong, 19th January, 1874.

TO LET.

THE Fine and Commodious HOUSE, No. 4,
Chancery Lane. Water laid on.

Apply to

M. A. COLLAICO,
2, Chancery Lane,
15 Hongkong, 16th January, 1874.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

(Possession on 1st November next.)

ALL THOSE PREMISES situated in Pot-
tinger Street and Lyndhurst Terrace, at
present in the occupation of D. H. BURTON,
Esq., comprising one large and three smaller
Houses, and well situated. Opposite Godown
House.

Apply to

GILMAN & Co., 1005 Hongkong, 30th September, 1873.

TO LET.

THE "FOREST LODGE" situated in Caine
Road.

The HOUSE formerly occupied by Hon. Jas.
PAULSFORD.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON SONS & Co.,
67 Hongkong, 10th January, 1872.

TO LET.

With Premiums, and Dwellings.

THE HOUSE on Queen's Road, at present in
the occupation of Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON
& Co. Apply to

H. S. WALKER & Co.,
41 Hongkong, 8th January, 1874.

TO LET.

W. V. DRUMMOND, Esq.,
1874 Hongkong, 1st February, 1874.

TO LET.

THE "UPPER TERRACE" TEAHOUSE, a
CORNER HOUSE, with good view,
Four Rooms, Bath and Dressing Rooms, Out-
Houses, &c. Water and Gasland on.

Also, No. 8, in the same Terrace.

Apply to

T. G. LINSTEAD,
1874 Hongkong, 12th December, 1873.

FOR SALE OR HIRE.

A N AMERICAN CARBOOM BILLIARD
TABLE, WITH FININGS, complete.

Apply to

J. H. WHITE, Stag Hotel,
174 Hongkong, 9th January, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSU-
RANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

FOR this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three
and one-third per cent. (33 1/3%) will be
allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in

CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and
the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will
be ten per cent. (10%).

THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY FOR 1874.

NOW READY.

THIS WORK, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1874" has been further augmented by

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH.

OF A PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON, THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK; also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (Designed especially for this Work).

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and the COAST OF CHINA;

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE— HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at \$5; or with the Lists of Residents, Post Directories, Maps, &c., at \$3.

Orders for copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, or to the following Agents:

Macao.....Messrs. J. P. DA SILVA & Co. Honolulu.....Messrs. J. C. COLE & CO. Formosa.....Wilson, NICHOLAS & Co. Foochow.....Beras & Co. Ningpo.....Kelly & Co., Shanghai. Shanghai.....Hall & Holtz.

Hankow and River Ports.....Hall & Holtz and Kelly. Chefoo and Tsching-tau.....Hall & Holtz, Shanghai. Tsinan and Peking.....Hall & Holtz and Kelly.

Nagasaki, Tosa & J. TRADING CO. Higo, Osaka, Kyoto & Co., Yokohama, Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. Manila.....Messrs. J. de Loyzaga & Co. Singapore.....Stratford Office. London.....Mr. E. A. G. C. Gurney. F. G. STREET, 30, Cornhill. Mississ. BATH, HENRY & CO. San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchant Exchange. New York.....Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co. 37, Park Row.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE TRADE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1873. Price \$10. Apply at the Daily Press Office, Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 10TH, 1874.

We recently reproduced, from the *Economist*, an article in which a question which has often been taken into consideration in China, is treated with the soundness and lucidity which usually characterizes the leading commercial paper in England. The subject of speculation, and it is asked whether it is legitimate—a question which is answered in the affirmative, the chief ground being that speculation on the market is useful in itself, although it may at times be carried to the sounds of this view, although it has often been called into question. It has been variously held that there is no real difference between venturesome or risky trade and simple gambling, and a good deal was made out of this point by those who advocated the licensing of gambling in this Colony. At first sight, we admit, it is difficult to discern the difference between very risky trade and pure gambling; but there is an essential difference, and it is to be found in the precise element which the *Economist* points out in making speculation legitimate, namely, that it is useful. Under speculation, perform a valuable function on the markets by equalizing prices and preventing the sudden and heavy fluctuations which would take place if the rises and falls in the markets were not anticipated in this manner. In the same way, trade transactions generally differ from gambling, although they may often be of a very venturesome character. One man may lose and another win, but the result of the whole is a benefit to society, while no such benefit results from a really gambling transaction. The effect of a large number of men using their brains to anticipate the wants of any given market, must be that in the long run there will be the same amount of attention to the chance of one horse or another winning a race, society gains nothing by the fact, but on the contrary loses by so much thought and brain power being diverted from more useful objects.

No doubt a spirit of venturesomeness in trade may be carried too far, in common with all other principles of action; but it is only in extreme cases that enterprises are open to severe condemnation, the incurring of a certain amount of risk is the very essence of all mercantile transactions. To trade in Tea, Silk, Opium and other articles, a fair amount of risk must be incurred; but this risk is recognized by all as necessary, and provided it is incurred with reasonable prudence, is not open to condemnation. Fluctuations in the markets are, in fact, the life of trade, and is precisely in regard to such articles as are most subject to fluctuations, such as corn, sugar, tea and other necessities of life, that speculation is most useful. If there is a bare chance of a falling off in the supply it is to the interest of society that traders should step forward and provide for the possible deficiency, which would otherwise cause a sudden and violent enhancement of prices, such as could not fail to press heavily upon all classes, but more especially upon the poor.

It is, for these reasons, a mistake to class risky trade with gambling. Although at times speculation is carried on in a manner open to strong exception, it is important to bear in mind that the question is one of degree, that there is nothing to justify the condemnation of speculation per se, and no reason, because at times it is conducted irrationally, that it should be condemned in toto. It is, therefore, strongly open to question whether the laws which have been passed in India against time bargains are not an invasion of the freedom of trade open to exception. It is true that at the time they were passed there was urgent occasion for them, but it may be questioned whether, if the ruinous results of over-speculation are not in themselves sufficient to deter people from entering upon it, any good will be derived from laws which are of necessity of such a character that it is an easy matter to evade them.

The case in which Poone-ang, was charged with suspicion of stealing a box containing \$37 and clothes, making a sum of \$37 also, came on again, and the evidence only allowing defendant was seen at the door, he was called on to find security in two months, \$50 called for three months.

The partition with reference to the police man in the Public Gardens was circulated yesterday, and was at once signed by several of the leading members of the community, including two members of Council—and there is no doubt that a large number will follow.

The public organization of the scholars at the Convent School is in a steady course, and is to be commenced at 10 a.m., the service to be conducted by H.E. the Governor at noon. These proceedings are of much interest, and it may well be mentioned, in case it is not generally known, that the schools are, on these days, open to visitors, and that the attendance of all who are interested in education is welcomed.

Yesterday, the weather took a somewhat extraordinary turn for the time of year. At about 2 p.m., there was a smart thunderstorm, and the wind blew in powerful gusts, veering round to different quarters. The harbour became so rough a cause considerable damage among the sampans, and the bargees, in the space of an hour, between 12.30 and 1.30, lost 100 sampans, 20 boats, and 40 the weather-beaten sampans. During one of the equalizing tides, the sea-fishing junk capsized, whilst endeavouring to make for that place from Syon-poo; and a cargo boat also capsized, cutting short the chain of the American ship Sun-dew.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held at the office of Quon-kiang, and the following resolution was passed to confirm the special resolution passed at a meeting on the 26th ultimo. There were present: Hon. J. Whittall, (presiding); Hon. P. Ryrie, Hon. R. R. Roper, Messrs. Pyke, Lecompte, Belilos, Saseoon, Madan, and A. F. Head.

Mr. R. R. Roper, Messrs. J. de Loyzaga & Co., Singapore, Mr. T. D. Offley, London, Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill, Messrs. Bath, Henry & Co., San Francisco, Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchant Exchange, New York, Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co. 37, Park Row.

The CHINESE WATCHMAN.

A Chinese watchman, a woman, was charged with the unlawful possession of a basket of flowers, evidently fresh cut, having found him coming out of the basket at 5 a.m. on Monday. The defendant's brother was also charged with giving this to him without the authority of the owner to whom, one of the shrifts said, they belonged, but was discharged, as he bore ten years' good character. The other defendant was fined \$1.

Na-oh-pui, a bricklayer at Hung-ham, British Kowloon, charged a man named Law-lun, with stealing from him a box on the 6th instant, whilst he was at work at an Idol Temple.

Defendant denied the charge, and said he only took the box of the box to cut wood; he was then remanded to the court.

A contractor of the Temple deposed to having taken the box from the house. When he gave the name, and the defendant was being chased by himself and a constable, he threw the box away.

A woman named Turfey-mui, a grass cutter, also charged the defendant with stealing a jacket she had laid on the grass, near the same Temple.

Mr. P. G. Green, then proposed: "That the special resolution passed at the general meeting of shareholders on the 26th January, together with the proposition of the General Agents, as to the immediate establishment of a Reserve Fund, be taken as read and confirmed."

Mr. Ryrie seconded, and it was agreed to the motion then terminated.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

9th February.

BEFORE W. M. MICHELL, ESQ.

CHINIAN RESIDENCE.

A Chinese watchman, a woman, was charged with the unlawful possession of a basket of flowers, evidently fresh cut, having found him coming out of the basket at 5 a.m. on Monday.

The defendant's brother was also charged with giving this to him without the authority of the owner to whom, one of the shrifts said, they belonged, but was discharged, as he bore ten years' good character. The other defendant was fined \$1.

WILFUL POSSESSION.

Wong-hoong, master of a small abo, No. 74, at Brightown, and two-hundred in a small boat, were charged with the unlawful possession of forty pairs of cottons.

Complainant, he said, he saw the second defendant, and he saw the first defendant, on the third defendant—*saw him approach, ha then the other came overboard and ran some distance, and giving the first and second defendants over to another constable he gave chase and caught him.*

Inspector Oradock said the first defendant was one of those small boat dealers, who always stole cotton from cargo boats, who always go to the shop bought from a European firm, as a disguise, for the sake of the receipt, to purchase when called upon. The first defendant bought five tons from Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co. on six weeks' credit, and the cottons were in the front of his shop still.

The defendants denied that they were ever in a boat or took cottons from a boat, and said they had no cottons, and the constable was sent to the shop.

First defendant was found 40 in default 14 days' hard labour; second defendant, who had been convicted before on a similar charge, was sent to 21 days' hard labour; and third defendant was fined \$2, or seven days' hard labour.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

The case in which Lung-ka-tai was charged with the robbery of a European, and the injuries on the 22nd ult., came on again yesterday, and no further evidence coming forward the defendant, after the usual adjournment, was sent for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court.

STRIKING BOATS.

P.C. Williams, No. 23, charged a boatbuilder, named Wong-tuk-kiang, with stripping about six yards of copper wire from the bottom of a boat at Yon-mui-tee, lying there without an owner as yet.

Defendant, who denied the charge, was sent to six days' hard labour.

STRIKING AT THE RAILWAY DOCK.

Che-ku-tai, a watchman in the Kowloon Dock, charged Chon-kiang, a cook at the barracks, with the unlawful possession of a pipe which had been stolen from him on the 12th ult., and he had disappeared.

Defendant said he picked it up at the foot of the barracks, and not knowing to whom it belonged, kept it. He was fined five shillings in default four days' hard labour.

BERGEL C. M. TEO.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Joseph Kietten, a private in H.M. 80th Regiment, charged Chon-kiang, a cook at the barracks, with the unlawful possession of a pipe which had been stolen from him on the 12th ult., and he had disappeared.

Defendant said he picked it up at the foot of the barracks, and not knowing to whom it belonged, kept it. He was fined five shillings in default four days' hard labour.

It is, for these reasons, a mistake to class risky trade with gambling. Although at times speculation is carried on in a manner open to strong exception, it is important to bear in mind that the question is one of degree, that there is nothing to justify the condemnation of speculation per se, and no reason, because at times it is conducted irrationally, that it should be condemned in toto. It is, therefore, strongly open to question whether the laws which have been passed in India against time bargains are not an invasion of the freedom of trade open to exception. It is true that at the time they were passed there was urgent occasion for them, but it may be questioned whether, if the ruinous results of over-speculation are not in themselves sufficient to deter people from entering upon it, any good will be derived from laws which are of necessity of such a character that it is an easy matter to evade them.

The case in which Poone-ang, was charged with suspicion of stealing a box containing \$37 and clothes, making a sum of \$37 also, came on again, and the evidence only allowing defendant was seen at the door, he was called on to find security in two months, \$50 called for three months.

The partition with reference to the police man in the Public Gardens was circulated yesterday, and was at once signed by several of the leading members of the community, including two members of Council—and there is no doubt that a large number will follow.

The public organization of the scholars at the Convent School is in a steady course, and is to be commenced at 10 a.m., the service to be conducted by H.E. the Governor at noon. These proceedings are of much interest, and it may well be mentioned, in case it is not generally known, that the schools are, on these days, open to visitors, and that the attendance of all who are interested in education is welcomed.

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The partition with reference to the police man in the Public Gardens was circulated yesterday, and was at once signed by several of the leading members of the community, including two members of Council—and there is no doubt that a large number will follow.

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SERVANTS' SICKNESS.

We have received a number of dear friends and not a few of our readers would be glad to return, but are prevented by the extravagance of their servants. A correspondent of a paper most surprised, we believe, by ladies offers servants some good advice as to their food, telling them that in consequence of consuming an excessive quantity of animal food, or "butcher's meat," they bring their blood into a state of extreme tension and irritation. This is the case of so many servants becoming weak in their legs, which infirmity they are too ready to attribute to hard work, and finally they break down altogether. Servants who have a reasonable amount of work with moderate fare, are generally in better health than the "pampered menials" who live sumptuously and have little to do. Even the less fortunate members of the working classes, who are servants of the working classes, will be found to be in better health, though perhaps not more than once a week, are usually stronger and in better health than the domestic servant who has three meals per day, with stout onions and bacon, and a glass of beer to follow. The consequence of the ignorant classes to vegetables is wide spread; they have an equal dislike to farinaceous food and to "vegetables" commonly so called; they despise a dish of which vegetables form a part; they will condescend to eat puddings as an extra luxury—but they take care to satisfy the appetite with meat, for puddings are not to their taste. If they are ordered a curried dish, they request that it may be served with rice, and if it is intended to partake of it as a part of the meal. The picture thus presented is no doubt one constantly met with among waiters and boys and drinking servants who are not overworked; and just as brewers' men are notoriously bad subjects when attacked by disease, so are such "pampered menials." In that case, the term "servants' sickness" may be applied to the disease, as it is hardly possible that this constitutes a disease. Excess in eating and drinking is too common in many classes, and the results are always such—

Medical Precedent Circular.
Three Thousand Miles.

12th February, 1874.—Dreadful.

One of Dr. Kenely's first points is that to assume his client to be an impostor is to assume the existence of a fraud so complicated and so gigantic as to be prima facie incredible and impossible. With this topic he yesterday commenced. Roger Tichborne, remanded the jury, had been described as a young gentleman of refinement, thin, tall, and pale; while Arthur Orton was stout, portly, and fat. The former had been in the House of Commons. The Parliament elected in 1847 was dissolved in 1852; Lord Derby, on coming into power in that year, stated that he thought the country should have an opportunity of pronouncing judgment on the entire general policy of Lord J. Russell's Government, and that the election should be deferred until the result of the general policy of the Parliament then dissolved in 1852 was dissolved in 1857, in consequence of Lord Palmerston's Ministry being in a minority in the House of Commons in a division in the war in China. The Parliament elected in 1857 was dissolved in 1859, in consequence of the Derby Ministry being defeated in the House of Commons. The Parliament elected in 1859, which sat from 1859 to 1860, and was dissolved in 1860, was the first Parliament which had ever entered the human brain. Nothing so absurd was to be found in all the realms of fiction. How did the prosecution account for the fact that the claimant imposed upon Bogle, the old and treacherous retainer of Sir Edward Doughty? Was Bogle a willing dupe, or had he in his old age become a villain and traitor? And how, again, was it that Arthur Orton, the lowly, vulgar, and ignorant fat man, had been upon his return immediately recognized as an hon. man by a lady such as Lady Tichborne—a lady of high refinement, keen discrimination, and great caution. He invited the jury to believe implicitly in Lady Tichborne's maternal instincts. As a rule, all impostures were short-lived, as had been that of Perkins Warbeck. The present fraud, if it had been detected, its whole history ought to have been long ago disclosed. There was, for instance, Bogle. Why had not Bogle been put into the box? He had originally been a friend of the defendant. The defendant had proposed the utmost confidence in him, had treated him as a brother, had confided to him all his secrets, and had permitted him to open his letter. Why had not Bogle been put into the box? If he had existed, he was, of all men, the one to unmask it. That he had not been called up, to his (Dr. Kenely's) mind, professed the want of confidence that no conspiracy existed, and in itself a strong mitigator of comment. He (Dr. Kenely) had been asked, why he had not called Holmes? His answer was that Holmes had been guilty of a trifling offence. It would not do to bring up the principal offence of a defendant, if it could not be shown to be a part of a work. Of course, if one of the men struck up with the boxer, whereupon the supposed piece of work became alarmingly lively, "rearing a parrot-like beast as big as a six-gallon keg," so that when it struck the boxer, that it "shook out from its head two huge livid arms and began to twist them about the boxer." It had an awfully bad effect on the boxer, who, however, recovering from the surprise into which this unexpected attack had thrown him, and his mate, cut off both the arms as they lay over the gunwale, whereupon "the fish backed off, and ejected an immense quantity of ink fluid that darkened the water for a great distance about." The "arms" were brought ashore, and upon examination were found to be the arms of the boxer, the fisherman reckoning it to be the body of the fish, a calculation which brings its length up to 35 feet. As for the fish itself, the fisherman reckoned it to have been sixty feet in length and five feet in diameter, its tail, which, though subsequently observed in the air, being ten feet across.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB A BANK IN AMERICA.

An ingenious attempt to rob the Second National Bank of El Paso, New York, was evidently thwarted a short time since. D. H. Pratt, the president of the bank, having occasion to enter the bank vault during the evening discovered some brick-dust that had fallen in from above, through a crack between the iron plates. Thinking the intruder had been a burglar, he telegraphed to the secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Association, which are in the bank building. Dr. Hart, president of the association, was there, and the two opened the carpet in the south-east corner of the room and discovered that a portion of the floor had been taken up and lowered together. Removing the board, they were astounded to see that the old-fashioned safe of bright steel and copper, had been almost entirely removed, at least two tons of lead having been carried away. The iron plates of the vault were laid bare, and in the hole thus made were found a full set of burglar's tools, a number of iron wedges, eight cans of powder, two rubber mats, and a cautiously contrived jack screw, which was used to hold the safe in its place. Dr. Pratt said that there had been several strange men in attendance at the reading-room of the association for a week or two. One of these was found at the foot of the staircase when Mr. Pratt went down, and was at once taken into custody. He said he was from Boston, and his possession were found 265 dollars, a fine gold watch, and two heavy chains. He denied any knowledge of the safe having been made. The burglar, moreover, was afterwards found deposited in the rear of the Opera House.

THE AGE OF PARLIAMENTS.

(News of the World, Dec. 27th.) The present Parliament was begun at Westminister on the 1st of Dec., 1833, and ended on the 2nd of June, 1834. The Parliament which followed, completed its fifth year. Most of the Parliaments of the present reign came to a premature end through accidental circumstances. The Parliament sitting when Her Majesty came to the Throne was, of course, dissolved as soon as conveniently might be for a new general election under the new reign. The Parliament was elected in 1837 and sat until 1841, when it was dissolved on account of want of confidence in the Government being carried in the House of Commons. The Parliament elected in 1847 was dissolved in 1852; Lord Derby, on coming into power in that year, stated that he thought the country should have an opportunity of pronouncing judgment on the entire general policy of the Government. The Parliament which followed, dissolved in 1852 was dissolved in 1857, in consequence of Lord Palmerston's Ministry being in a minority in the House of Commons in a division in the war in China. The Parliament elected in 1857 was dissolved in 1859, in consequence of the Derby Ministry being defeated in the House of Commons. The Parliament elected in 1859, which sat from 1859 to 1860, and was dissolved in 1860, was the first Parliament which had ever entered the human brain. Nothing so absurd was to be found in all the realms of fiction. How did the prosecution account for the fact that the claimant imposed upon Bogle, the old and treacherous retainer of Sir Edward Doughty? Was Bogle a willing dupe, or had he in his old age become a villain and traitor? And how, again, was it that Arthur Orton, the lowly, vulgar, and ignorant fat man, had been upon his return immediately recognized as an hon. man by a lady such as Lady Tichborne—a lady of high refinement, keen discrimination, and great caution. He invited the jury to believe implicitly in Lady Tichborne's maternal instincts. As a rule, all impostures were short-lived, as had been that of Perkins Warbeck. The present fraud, if it had been detected, its whole history ought to have been long ago disclosed. There was, for instance, Bogle. Why had not Bogle been put into the box? He had originally been a friend of the defendant. The defendant had proposed the utmost confidence in him, had treated him as a brother, had confided to him all his secrets, and had permitted him to open his letter. Why had not Bogle been put into the box? If he had existed, he was, of all men, the one to unmask it. That he had not been called up, to his (Dr. Kenely's) mind, professed the want of confidence that no conspiracy existed, and in itself a strong mitigator of comment. He (Dr. Kenely) had been asked, why he had not called Holmes? His answer was that Holmes had been guilty of a trifling offence. It would not do to bring up the principal offence of a defendant, if it could not be shown to be a part of a work. Of course, if one of the men struck up with the boxer, whereupon the supposed piece of work became alarmingly lively, "rearing a parrot-like beast as big as a six-gallon keg," so that when it struck the boxer, that it "shook out from its head two huge livid arms and began to twist them about the boxer." It had an awfully bad effect on the boxer, who, however, recovering from the surprise into which this unexpected attack had thrown him, and his mate, cut off both the arms as they lay over the gunwale, whereupon "the fish backed off, and ejected an immense quantity of ink fluid that darkened the water for a great distance about." The "arms" were brought ashore, and upon examination were found to be the arms of the boxer, the fisherman reckoning it to be the body of the fish, a calculation which brings its length up to 35 feet. As for the fish itself, the fisherman reckoned it to have been sixty feet in length and five feet in diameter, its tail, which, though subsequently observed in the air, being ten feet across.

A MONSTER FISH.

The appearances of the Sea Serpent have been so often talked about that we cordially welcome, as a relief, the appearance of an immense cuttle-fish. It seems that the presence of the American coast of gigantic cuttle-fish has long been a matter of suspicion, but landings were very rare, and no specimens had been obtained. And yet the jury was asked to believe that Arthur Orton, having picked up a little knowledge from the "Home News," from the "Porage and Burmudge" and the "Illustrated London News," had suddenly taken it into his head to palm himself off as Roger Tichborne, and had even written to his old master, Bogle, to inform him that he had ever entered the human brain. Nothing so absurd was to be found in all the realms of fiction. How did the prosecution account for the fact that the claimant imposed upon Bogle, the old and treacherous retainer of Sir Edward Doughty? Was Bogle a willing dupe, or had he in his old age become a villain and traitor? And how, again, was it that Arthur Orton, the lowly, vulgar, and ignorant fat man, had been upon his return immediately recognized as an hon. man by a lady such as Lady Tichborne—a lady of high refinement, keen discrimination, and great caution. He invited the jury to believe implicitly in Lady Tichborne's maternal instincts. As a rule, all impostures were short-lived, as had been that of Perkins Warbeck. The present fraud, if it had been detected, its whole history ought to have been long ago disclosed. There was, for instance, Bogle. Why had not Bogle been put into the box? He had originally been a friend of the defendant. The defendant had proposed the utmost confidence in him, had treated him as a brother, had confided to him all his secrets, and had permitted him to open his letter. Why had not Bogle been put into the box? If he had existed, he was, of all men, the one to unmask it. That he had not been called up, to his (Dr. Kenely's) mind, professed the want of confidence that no conspiracy existed, and in itself a strong mitigator of comment. He (Dr. Kenely) had been asked, why he had not called Holmes? His answer was that Holmes had been guilty of a trifling offence. It would not do to bring up the principal offence of a defendant, if it could not be shown to be a part of a work. Of course, if one of the men struck up with the boxer, whereupon the supposed piece of work became alarmingly lively, "rearing a parrot-like beast as big as a six-gallon keg," so that when it struck the boxer, that it "shook out from its head two huge livid arms and began to twist them about the boxer." It had an awfully bad effect on the boxer, who, however, recovering from the surprise into which this unexpected attack had thrown him, and his mate, cut off both the arms as they lay over the gunwale, whereupon "the fish backed off, and ejected an immense quantity of ink fluid that darkened the water for a great distance about." The "arms" were brought ashore, and upon examination were found to be the arms of the boxer, the fisherman reckoning it to be the body of the fish, a calculation which brings its length up to 35 feet. As for the fish itself, the fisherman reckoned it to have been sixty feet in length and five feet in diameter, its tail, which, though subsequently observed in the air, being ten feet across.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK.—Tuesday, 9th, Evening.—
New Pairs, \$612 to \$607; nominal. Old Pairs, \$610 to \$612; cash and credit; little doing; Old Bazaar, \$602 to \$607; nominal. Malwa, \$600 to \$605; cash and credit; further sales at \$605 on credit; with a small allowance in weight.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Private, 5 months' sight, £72; Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight, £72; Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, £72; Credits, at 6 months' sight, £72; Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight, £72.

ON NEW YORK.—

Private, 5 months' sight, £72; On BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight, £22; On CHINA.—Bank, 3 days' sight, £22.

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, sight, £72; Private, 30 days' sight, £72.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—44 per cent. premium. Union Assurance Society of Canton, new shares \$150 per share premium.

Union Insurance Company's Shares—\$150 per share premium.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$150 per share.

Yunnan Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$119 per share.

Hongkong and Shanghai Dock Company's Shares—25 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—20 per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—The 107 per cent. share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$70 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$5 per cent. discount.

Indo-China Sugar Company—\$90 per cent. discount.

SALES ON FEBRUARY 9TH, 1874.

As reported by Chinese.

Veritable, 30 bags, at \$8.40, by Tye-Lo to travelling trader.

Veritable, 200 bags, at \$8.13, by Tye-Lo to travelling trader.

Veritable, 10 packages of Tea, \$2.00, by Tye-Lo to travelling trader.

Black Dates, 20 bags, at \$1.50, by Kwong-king-ye to travelling trader.

White Wax, 8 pieces at \$20.00, by Kwong-king-ye to travelling trader.

Black Pepper, 200 bags, at \$16.00, by Hong-ye to travelling trader.

Salon Coton Seeds, 300 bags, at \$5.10, by Hong-ye to travelling trader.

American Flour, 500 lbs., 400 bags, at \$1.50, by Leng-ye to travelling trader.

Dried Lily Flowers, 10 bags, at \$12.00, by Leng-ye to travelling trader.

DAILY PRESS' Office, HONGKONG.

Compare what you have done with what you might have done.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
LONDON & SUEZ CANAL	Perseverance	Shuttleworth	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swaine	On or about 16th inst.
LONDON	Taylor	Stewart	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Do	Selkirk	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
PORTLAND (OREGON)	Forward	Wm. Whyte	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	C. L. Taylor	S. D. Washburn	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	On or about 16th March.
DO. via TOKIOHAMA	Alaska (etc.)	Do	Hongkong	Do	At 3 P.M.
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY	David	Do	Hongkong	Do	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Do	Do	Hongkong	Do	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Orissa (etc.)	Do	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Durham	Burke	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-day, at 8 A.M.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.

BEG to announce to their Customers and the Public that they are now showing their NEW GOODS for the AUTUMN and WINTER SEASONS, which have been carefully selected from the best and cheapest Markets, and are of the newest and most FASHIONABLE STYLES, comprising the following:

Ladies' JACKETS and MANTELETS in SILK, VELVET, and FANCY COTTON.

OPERA CLOAKS, LILLA, TASMANIAN, SEDAN, and LIMA SHAWLS.

Norwich SILK SQUARES.

COSTUMES and POLONAISES, in new materials of the latest designs.

FANCY TRIMMED UNDERSKIRTS.

TRIMMED STRAW and MILLINERY HATS and BONNETS. (A choice Assortment of the above received Monthly.)

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